

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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## Mayor Rossi Assails Harry Bridges for His 'Bad Faith' Philosophy

"The rank and file of the Longshoremen's Union and organized labor as a whole should, in common with the rest of the populace of San Francisco, take an inventory at this time to determine what is to be done to rebuild industry, commerce and the good name of San Francisco."

Thus declared Mayor Angelo J. Rossi in his annual message to the Board of Supervisors on Monday last, in which he took occasion to denounce the tactics of Harry Bridges, C.I.O. leader.

The message described Bridges as "an alien who brought to this country with him a consciousness of class distinction, inaugurated a regime in one section of labor the primary tenet of which was bad faith in relation to contracts and indiscriminate use of the strike as a weapon of industrial progress."

### Lauds Late Michael Casey

The mayor contrasted the aims and actions of the late Michael Casey, Teamsters' Union leader, with those of Bridges. He summed up the contrast by declaring that "Michael Casey, not Harry Bridges, was the benefactor of the waterfront workers in 1934 (year of the general strike)."

San Francisco, the mayor stated, had an "astounding" record of consistent industrial health until the last five years. Panics and depressions had less effect than in other cities. This metropolis had greater "recuperative power" than others.

The mayor credited these aspects of San Francisco life in large part to unionization of workers and to "wise and prudent" union leadership. He stressed the confidence and respect that leadership enjoyed and paid a tribute to Casey as typical of labor leaders who helped build San Francisco's prosperity.

### Philosophy Based on Bad Faith

He then turned to Bridges with the introduction that "during the last five years we have experienced in San Francisco a temporary departure from sound principles."

"I do Bridges no injustice," he declared, "when I assert that his philosophy of labor is based on bad faith."

"Not only have violations of contracts executed by Bridges been innumerable, but he personally boasted on many occasions that he would observe a solemn contract entered into by him only so long as it was to his advantage."

"Additionally, the Bridges philosophy not only involves inculcation of hatred, but the maintenance of agencies of publicity and propaganda constantly to fan the embers of hatred and to keep industrial relations in a state of turmoil."

### Waterfront and General Strike

The mayor then referred to the waterfront and general strike of 1934, from which Bridges' prominence dated, he said.

"Let me recall," he said, "that 75 or 80 per cent of the people of San Francisco were in sympathy with the waterfront workers in their attempt to better their condition. I question if any labor

leader ever had a more favorable situation to bring about a constructive solution than did Bridges."

"Whether he just blundered or was beguiled by the idea that he could supplant constituted authority in San Francisco and become an extra-legal boss of the city, he plunged the Bay Area into the general strike."

"Having brought chaos, he was bankrupt in ideas, and for three days San Francisco faced one of the greatest crises in its history."

The mayor said he summoned advisors from private life to aid him. Michael Casey, then 78, emerged from a hospital. It was the teamster leader's "character, his keen analysis of the situation and his persuasive eloquence which swung events back into the channels of sanity," the mayor declared.

### How the Gap Was Bridged

"Bridges does not know up to this minute," he said, "how private citizens, summoned to my aid as advisors, bridged the gap after the general strike was crushed, and in negotiation with Casey and the ship owners secured the agreement to arbitrate which resulted in advantages to the longshoremen."

Facts to substantiate his interpretation of the general strike settlement, the mayor said, are in the hands of the newspaper publishers of the Bay Region.

"They," he said, "were the gentlemen who served the city so loyally in those critical days and by the weight of their influence secured the arbitration agreement after the blundering of Bridges had precipitated a calamitous situation and had alienated public opinion."

Rossi declared that "San Francisco as a whole, and organized labor particularly, have paid enormous sums in money, privation and misery for this kind of leadership."

He added that "a thousand so-called quickie strikes, two protracted heart-breaking strikes over the Christmas period, the imposition of nagging and harassing regulations, which have driven commerce from our port and industries from our city, tell the story of labor leadership based on hatred, bad faith and irresponsible use of power."

### BAY BRIDGE TRAFFIC

More than 30,000,000 motor vehicles have crossed the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge since it opened in November, 1936.

## Young Musicians to Tour

Leopold Stokowski has selected twelve young Bay Area musicians to play in the final auditions for his All-American Youth Orchestra, according to William Van den Burg, well-known symphony conductor and cellist, who with Dr. Earle Moore, director of W.P.A. Music Program, assisted Stokowski with the preliminary audition held in San Francisco recently through the co-operation of the National Youth Administration.

These twelve young musicians will compete in April with preliminary and regional audition winners throughout the state for a chance to join the symphony orchestra, to be composed of 109 young people between 18 and 25 from the entire United States, who will make a tour of Latin America this summer.

## Court Upholds Unions In Striking Against Imported Bakery Goods

Federal District Court Justice Jesse C. Adkins, in a ruling handed down in Washington, D. C., held that union employees of a local company might lawfully strike to prevent the firm from importing bakery products which might endanger the economic welfare of the employees.

The decision came in a directed verdict against Gundersheimer, Inc., a Washington baking company, which had brought suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, and the members of Bakery Salesmen's Local No. 33 and Bakers' Local No. 118, all American Federation of Labor affiliates.

The Gundersheimer company brought action for treble damages against the unions for striking in order to prevent the employer from receiving shipments of cakes from Philadelphia. The unions contended that such shipments had the effect of displacing local union bakers.

Regarding the action taken by the unions, Justice Adkins said: "It seems to me that was a purpose which was not unlawful."

The decision was hailed in labor circles as a precedent which the Federation would use in opposing the Justice Department's nation-wide drive against alleged violations of the anti-trust laws by organized labor.

Judge Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the A.F.L., represented the A.F.L. unions in the case. He was assisted by Attorney John K. Keane.

### WHOLESALE PRICES FOR DEC. 30

Wholesale commodity prices continued their upward trend during the last week of December. An increase of 0.1 per cent brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index to 79.4 per cent of the 1926 average, or almost to the level of the 1939 high of late September, Commissioner Lubin announced. "Sharp advances in prices of livestock and silk largely accounted for the advance," Lubin said. "The farm products and textile products groups advanced 1 per cent during the week and chemicals and drugs, house furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities averaged slightly above the December 23 level. Foods, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials and building materials declined fractionally and metals and metal products remained unchanged."

## Otto Again Re-elected

Retail Delivery Drivers' Union No. 278 has again re-elected Walter R. Otto as business representative. Other successful candidates for the various offices were:

President, Joseph Fucile; vice-president, G. Cushing; J. W. Burke, financial secretary; R. H. Code, recording secretary, and Charles Graham and Louis Caruso, trustees.



## Senator Borah's Death Brings Grief to Nation

Death removed Senator William Edgar Borah, indomitable "Lion of Idaho," from the nation's council table last Friday.

Stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 74, the famous Republican legislator passed away in a coma and "very peacefully," at 8:45 p. m., his aids said.

Mrs. Borah—the beloved "Mary" for whom he repeatedly called in his last illness—was present in the Borah apartment home when the end came. In constant attendance since the illness first struck the Senator Tuesday, she was in another room when a nurse noted the approach of death.

Word of the death spread through the capital swiftly. Miss Rubin, the nurse, immediately called the White House and President Roosevelt issued a statement praising Borah as "a unique figure whose passing leaves a void in American life."

"Fairminded, firm in principle and shrewd in judgment," the statement said in part, "he (Borah) sometimes gave and often received hard blows; but he had great personal charm and a courteous manner which had its source in a kind heart. He had thought deeply and studied patiently all the great social, political and economic questions which had so vitally concerned his countrymen during the long period of his public services."

With Borah's death, one of the longest and most colorful careers in American politics came to an end. An uncompromising foe of trusts and monopolies from the time of President Theodore Roosevelt, he was famous, too, as a staunch champion of complete United States independence in foreign affairs.

## The Late Senator Borah

(Associated Press)

Life-long devotion to a few cherished principles and implacable opposition to others he disapproved characterized the career of William Edgar Borah of Idaho, whose more than thirty years in the United States Senate covered two of the most crucial periods of American history.

Throughout his life in Washington he crusaded against great combinations of wealth and industrial control and championed the cause of states' rights, while in international affairs he tenaciously pursued a rigid policy of no foreign entanglements. The defeat of efforts to put the United States into the League of Nations and the World Court was due in no small part to his opposition.

Politically, the "Lion of Idaho" held an underlying belief in the theory of government by party, and though his own ideals sometimes ran con-

trary to the tenets of organized Republicanism, he never renounced his party affiliation, preferring instead to try to swing the party around to what he considered his more liberal views.

### His Era Historic

When Borah first left mountainous Idaho to take a Senate seat, in 1907, a historic chapter in American statesmanship began.

Equipped with courage, blunt independence and limitless vitality, he was to become an American institution and an international figure. A gift for oratory and a penetrating mind helped the young senator to capture a place in the spotlight that he did not relinquish during his lifetime.

He saw administrations come and go. Shifting political winds in his home state left him untouched. At the end of his career, extending through the world war years and the economic upheaval of the early 1930s, he was the oldest member of the Senate in point of service, the chamber's acknowledged authority on constitutional law and probably its most feared adversary in debate.

Some Republican colleagues looked askance at many of the forthright Borah's more liberal views.

In 1936 he demanded "liberalization" of the G.O.P., denounced the "old guard" leadership and asked for the presidential nomination. The convention chose Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas, and Borah announced: "I have no intention of bolting the ticket," and added, "I am supporting the platform, and I have been supporting the platform from the beginning."

### Didn't Take to Stump

Although he broke with President Hoover before the 1932 campaign, Borah did not take the stump for either presidential candidate in that race.

As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he was a power to be reckoned with on matters of international policy during the pre-Roosevelt years.

He teamed with Senator Hiram Johnson of California to lead the fight against American participation in the League of Nations and the World Court, delivering during that debate what many students called one of the greatest speeches in the history of the Senate.

As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee he helped in 1937 to defeat the President's plan for reorganizing the Supreme Court.

In the later years of his career Borah aided Southern senators in beating off efforts to pass an anti-lynching bill. He assailed administration farm legislation as a "policy of scarcity," and was equally bitter in opposing the 1938 naval expansion program.

He supported the prohibition amendment and was a stout crusader for the primary system.

In the first years of his senatorship he chalked up to his credit a \$20,000,000 reclamation appropriation, one of the earliest; put through the three-year homestead law; had much Western farm land opened to settlement; joined the fight for the income tax and the constitutional amendment that permitted it, and advocated legislation which provided for direct election of senators.

He piloted through a bill creating the Department of Labor and the Children's Bureau.

Borah championed United States recognition of Soviet Russia, despite criticism from within his own party, and was vigorous in denunciation of foreign governments he considered "dictatorships."

### Lawyer by Profession

Senator Borah was a lawyer by profession. He was born at Fairfield, Ill., on June 29, 1865, went through Southern Illinois Academy and studied law at the University of Kansas. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, began practice at Lyons, Kan., moved to Boise, Idaho, in 1891 and won broad plaudits as an advocate a few years later when he was special prosecutor in the celebrated trial of Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer. They were officials of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of having caused the assassination of Frank Steunenberg, former governor of Idaho.

In the national capital he took little part in the social life, preferring to spend his leisure hours with a book or on solitary horseback rides in Rock Creek Park. He was a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks, tobacco, coffee and tea.

At 30 he married Miss Mamie McConnell, daughter of a former governor of Idaho.

## Novelty in Journalism

Ralph McAllister Ingersoll, president of Publications Research, Inc., has announced that the 5-cent evening newspaper he intends to start publishing in New York would be in the nature of a news digest, without advertisements, editorials, comic strips or column features. Its pages will be smaller than those of the present tabloids and probably will number thirty-two. Publication is set tentatively to start June 1.

The front page will be devoted to an index of the contents, arranged informally. Headlines also will be informal and will be written each to fit the article it captions, rather than to conform with other headlines. About half the publication will be devoted to pictures, many of them drawings reproduced in color. Advertising will be reported as news when the editors think it merits such treatment and otherwise will be ignored.

Among the stock subscribers to the company, which is capitalized at \$1,500,000, are Chester Bowles, president of the Benton & Bowles advertising agency; Marshall Field, Mrs. Louis Gimbel, Dorothy Thompson, special writer for the New York "Herald-Tribune"; George Huntington Hartford, John Hay Whitney, Philip K. Wrigley and Lessing J. Rosenwald.

## Big Pay Restoration Won by Home Workers

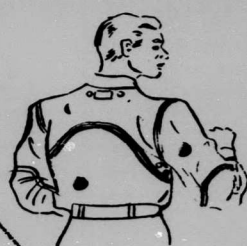
Federal Judge Robert A. Inch handed down a decision in Brooklyn, N. Y., ordering the Commodore Knitting Mills, Inc., of Brooklyn, to make restitution of \$27,190 to home workers in states from Maine to Pennsylvania, some of whom earned, it was charged, as little as 3 cents an hour.

The action was brought by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, which enforces the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act prohibiting the payment of less than 30 cents an hour to home workers.



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## Telegraph Merger Is Denounced as Blow at Employment Conditions

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union will do all in its power to block a merger of telegraph companies, as recommended by the Federal Communications Commission, President Frank B. Powers of the union declares in a letter to union organizers. Powers says:

"Practical telegraph workers know that a merger will close up 1206 Postal Telegraph Company main offices and 774 branches. Solicitors, branch managers, operators and clerks will have no place to go. Relay operators, T. and R. men, route aides and others will be discarded.

"The Western Union, or merged company, with no competition, will not keep open all of its 2373 main offices and 1340 branches. Many of them are now kept open in order to meet the competition of Postal.

### No Specific Labor Protection

"But what of the 29,247 telegraph workers who have been laid off, furloughed or put on part time since 1930? The F.C.C. mentions that the 'interests of labor should be specifically protected,' but offers no 'specific' proposals of its own except to include the severance pay provisions of the railroad co-ordination program.

"There is no mention made that the industry, merged or otherwise, has any obligation or responsibility for the 23,000 Western Union and the 6000 Postal workers dropped since 1930, in spite of the fact that volume of telegraph business is 8000 messages above that of 1930.

"In 1930, a total of 188,777,000 messages was handled by 92,658 employees, as against a total of 196,552,000 in 1938 with 63,411 employees. With a telegraph monopoly, more and more work will be added to the load of individual employees because no office or branch will be maintained unless it is worked at full capacity.

### Union Prepares to Fight

"F.C.C. reports average W.U. operators' monthly compensation in 1938 was \$125, as against Postal's \$83.

"The C.T.U. is preparing to do all within its power to block a telegraph merger, and in addition the American Federation of Labor has pledged its full assistance. Despite the implied indorsement of the merger by Senator Wheeler, we believe that Congress will hesitate to enact merger legislation at this session when it is shown how many employees this industry has already thrown onto the unemployment rolls, and how many additional will be affected by a merger."

An editorial in the Commercial Telegraphers' "Journal" for January declares that the telegraph merger "must be blocked," and says that the Western Union and Postal are furnishing a telegraph service which, with all its defects, affords greater employment than would a telegraph monopoly. The editorial sharply criticizes the Federal Communications Commission report for failing to make recommendations for protecting the telegraphic industry from unfair competition.

## Federation of Teachers

Local 61—W.P.A. Section

Ned H. Dearborn, vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers in charge of adult education, writes in his greetings to W.P.A. members: "W.P.A. adult education deserves the intelligent assistance of many because of its importance to the social well-being of the nation." As he is dean of higher education at the University of New York, he is in a position to know whereof he speaks.

How little the labor movement values co-operation from the professional ranks of labor may be gathered from his report on the first international

congress of American Teachers held in September in Havana: "The American Federation of Teachers sent me as a delegate . . . There were delegates from all the South American and Central American republics. Mexico had twenty delegates; the United States of America had one. Approximately five hundred people were in attendance at the meetings.

"In our sister republics to the south membership in their respective federations of teachers is as common and respectable as membership in the National Education Association is here. . . . I, who have become saturated with the conflicts of American labor, the frequent objections to unionization of teachers, . . . was startled by the casual attitude of the delegates toward workers' organizations . . . it presents an inescapable challenge to our unions. We must command in the basis of merit the respect and esteem not only of our colleagues but also of the general public."

At the regular meeting to be held Saturday, January 27, our regional vice-president, Miss Gertrude Luchning of Palo Alto, will report on the council meetings held in Chicago last December. After the meeting she will lunch with the officers of the section at the home of the secretary-treasurer.

GRACE LEONARD, Secretary.

## Immigration Inspector

A competitive examination for immigration inspector is announced by Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the California State Personnel Board, for February 3, 1940.

This job is with the Division of Immigration and Housing and is chiefly concerned with assisting immigrants in becoming naturalized citizens. The job pays a starting salary of \$170 a month. Headquarters of the job is in Los Angeles and will require considerable traveling to and from the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys.

The position is primarily to assist immigrants in becoming naturalized and to become personally and economically adjusted to their new environment. The entrance requirements for the examination are either college graduation in social science and two years of experience in social work dealing with immigrants or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Applications and information may be obtained by writing to the State Personnel Board, 1025 P street, Sacramento, or the State Buildings, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Applications must be on file by January 24.

### COTTON-LINED DITCHES

Cotton linings for irrigation ditches were suggested recently by the National Reclamation Association.



**SAN FRANCISCO  
JOINT COUNCIL  
OF  
TEAMSTERS**

President - John P. McLaughlin  
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan  
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## Joe Casey Testifies On Vigilante Murders In Imperial Valley

Joseph M. Casey, an American Federation of Labor organizer, told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee that two union pickets had been "murdered in cold blood" by deputized "vigilantes" in California's Imperial Valley.

As Western representative of the A.F.L. he investigated the 1935 strike of lettuce workers, he said, and he found that local officers had deputized and armed citizens. He immediately sensed the hysteria being created and asked them to abandon this policy, but they refused and shortly thereafter the deaths occurred, he told the committee.

District Attorney Elmer Heald of Imperial County branded Casey's testimony as a "scurrilous attack." He said he presented all the witnesses available to a county grand jury which refused to return any indictments.

Casey testified after General Pelham D. Glassford, one-time Washington, D. C., police chief, accused the Imperial Valley growers of using "communist hysteria to justify mob rule to maintain their supremacy over starving migratory workers."

## Down-Town Public Forum

"Does Advertising Lower Our Standard of Life?" will be the subject of a discussion by Miss Mildred A. Edie at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, January 30, before the Downtown Forum in the First Congregational-Methodist Temple, Post and Mason streets. Admission is free.

Miss Edie is director of the Western Consumers' Union in San Francisco. She will analyze the cost of legitimate advertising with reference to its effect on the American standard of life; and she will point out the numerous techniques and devices of false advertising. There will be an hour of questions from the audience.

California's 1940 cotton planting allotment has been set at 405,186 acres, as against 404,439 in 1939.

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AFFILIATED WITH A. F. OF L.

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**Saturday, January 27, 1940**

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# LABOR CLARION

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## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Year

Single subscriptions .....\$1.50  
 To unions, each subscription..... 1.00  
 (When subscribing for entire membership)

Single copies..... .05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1940

## Local Social Security Committees

Three years' experience with the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act indicate that many working men and women are not fully informed as to their rights under the measure. This is especially true in connection with the amendments to the act which became effective on January 1, enlarging the old-age insurance provisions and establishing pensions for survivors. Moreover, the act is subject to additional amendments more fully to protect working men and women as each added month of experience makes imperative.

In order to adequately inform workers regarding their full rights under the Social Security Act and to collate facts which indicate the necessity for further changes in the measure, the American Federation of Labor has adopted the policy of creating local social security committees by all of the more than 800 central labor bodies affiliated with the Federation. The importance of these local committees and the work they may perform in the interest of more adequate protection for working men and women under the Social Security Act are emphasized by William Greem, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the following letter sent to all city central bodies:

"At its recent meeting the Social Security Committee of the American Federation of Labor, after consideration of urgent problems in social security and a conference with members of the Social Security Board and its administrative staff, recommended that all Central Labor Bodies who have not already done so, be requested to appoint local social security committees, and that the secretary of such committee be instructed to send for the use of the Social Security Committee of the American Federation of Labor, the names of your committee members. It is desired that these committees work out ways in which our unions can be of assistance to workers in knowing and security their rights under unemployment compensation and old age insurance.

"I know that many central labor unions have already organized committees. There are undoubtedly many committees operating whose membership we do not have on file in our office. I should appreciate it if all committees now organized would send this information, and if all Central Labor Bodies who do not now have social security committees would act promptly to organize them.

"I feel that the unions can be of great service to workers in promoting a well-rounded program of social insurance and in advising workers how to obtain their rights under the programs in existence with the least possible difficulty and expense.

"I am confident that we can achieve these purposes most efficiently if the Central Labor Bodies will keep in touch with both the State Federation

of Labor and the Social Security Committee of the American Federation of Labor, so that we may work together to eliminate difficulties which workers find in the laws, and so that we may have a clearing center for information and exchange of experience as a basis for urging a constant improvement of these laws.

"I should appreciate your co-operation in complying with the recommendation."

## Labor Opens Its Heart

There are those who say that labor is self-centered—that it is concerned only with its own welfare, forgetting the public interest.

The record, of course, tells a different story, and because the nation is now celebrating President Roosevelt's 58th birthday in order to raise funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis it is well to direct attention to how organized labor has responded to a cause that knows no economic or political barriers. Rich man, poor man, beggarman, worker and employer have equal interests in the fight against infantile paralysis. Yet organized labor, representing only a comparatively small part of the 130,000,000 people in our land, has answered the call for funds as if it was its own battle, and has filled the war chests—the financial war chests needed to fight poliomyelitis—as though the disease struck only workingmen's homes.

Such, of course, is not the case, although because there are more working people than employers their homes are struck by this plague in greater numbers.

Daily reports from the White House, where the President's birthday greeting cards from all over the nation are pouring in by the thousands each day, carrying their messages of greeting and, most important, those dimes and dollars science needs to carry on its research work to find the yet undiscovered virus that causes infantile paralysis, indicate at this stage of the campaign that labor has opened its heart and its pocketbook wider in most instances than any other economic group in the nation. On some days the majority of birthday cards received are mostly from members of unions.

No count has been made yet of how much individual union members have sent in to the White House in the birthday greeting cards, but when this is tallied up with what has already been received from the cake fund, the result will be the best answer organized labor can give to those skeptics who say labor is self-centered.

## Low-Income Groups in Capital

The difficulties which money-grabbing owners of slum property throw in the way of low-cost housing by demanding extortionate prices for land is well set forth in the experience of the Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia.

The purpose of the Alley Dwelling Authority is succinctly explained by John Ihlder, the Authority's executive officer. "It is to reclaim," Ihlder says, "all slums in the District of Columbia and to assure an adequate supply of good, low-rent dwellings. It proposes to do this at the least possible net cost. A reason for keeping down net costs is that otherwise the job cannot be completed."

And then comes Ihlder's statement regarding the landlords who own the land on which existing slum dwellings stand. He says:

"But carrying out that purpose is not simple. First there are limitations imposed by law. The law limits the area in which the Authority can operate. It further restricts the authority to properties whose purchase price does not average more than 30 per cent above the assessed valuation. To this is added a restriction by the United States Housing Authority that none of its funds shall be used to buy property that averages more than \$1.50 per square foot. That at once shuts out some of

the worst slums where the land is crowded with buildings."

Turning to the indecent housing imposed upon the negroes, who "form a large proportion of the low-income part of the population" in the District of Columbia, Ihlder makes a significant revelation regarding the sub-standard dwellings which "are crowded with human beings who have not the barest essentials of decent living."

"What the Authority does know," Ihlder declares, "is that among the sub-standard houses it is acquiring in order to clear them away and erect good dwellings in their place, are some occupied by recent migrants. In one such five-room house, with broken floors, broken plaster, no heating facilities, a single toilet broken and frozen, there are four families containing six adults and thirteen children, nineteen persons in all, occupying four rooms—the fifth room was vacant. These families have had no water since the cold spell began. The frozen toilet is in an indescribable condition. Three of these four families are recent migrants to the city from the South. They are not eligible for relief. They have no employment."

## Wage Law Violators

The provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 are so plain that no employer can plead ignorance of them. It is clearly set forth that employers whose establishments come under the jurisdiction of the law shall pay their employees at least the statutory minimum rate, with the stipulation that time and one-half must be paid for overtime work.

These provisions, however, were not approved by William Hindes and Harry Dobrowsky, owners of the Charlotte Dress Company, women's wear contractors of Burlington, N. J., who were found guilty in the Federal Court in Newark, N. J., of having violated the Fair Labor Standards Act by failing to pay the minimum specified wage to their three hundred employees and refusing to pay the overtime required by the law.

Confronted with the severe penalties imposed by the statute, Hindes and Dobrowsky realized that their law-violating scheme could not be continued. They confessed their guilt and threw themselves on the mercy of the court, with the result that Federal Judge Guy L. Fake handed down a consent decree in which the owners of the company promised to obey the law in the future and to make restitution of \$1424 in back pay to their underpaid workers.

The provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act are precise. As to wages, they stipulate employers in industries covered by the act shall pay their employees not less than 30 cents per hour. As to hours, the provisions stipulate that employers in industries covered by the act shall apply the forty-two-hour week, with the modification that when a longer work-week is applied time and one-half shall be paid for time worked in excess of forty-two hours.

These provisions are so definite that violation of them would appear to be premeditated and willful. For this reason prompt and complete application of the penalties for violation is probably the best method to give the workers the protection prescribed by the statute.

## Anniversary Number

Next week's issue of the Labor Clarion will be the Anniversary Number, marking the thirty-ninth volume. Because of the time required for printing and binding the publication date is necessarily advanced.

Advertisers and correspondents are therefore advised that copy for next week's issue must be submitted not later than Tuesday night to insure publication, and are respectfully asked to send copy earlier if possible.



## Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

Some of us have enough troubles of our own without bothering about other peoples' woes. The fund of human sympathy which distinguishes us from other animals in nature's kingdom is limited enough at best. In times of national stress we are driven by self-defense to save our sympathy, as well as our money, for our own. We grow a hard shell—or we try to—to protect ourselves from being hurt in our hearts and minds by the misfortunes of others.

This protective callousness is now everywhere apparent in our public thinking. It is reflected in the public attitude toward war in Europe ("Let them fight their own battles; it's none of our affair") and toward unemployment in this country ("They're just a bunch of loafers who don't want to work").

Fortunately, when people make such remarks they don't really mean them. Deep down inside they feel the stirrings of sympathy for the helpless victims of Europe's war lords and of America's industrial machine.

So, while we pretend to be hard-boiled, we find millions of Americans contributing to funds for the relief of Finland and we find our government anxiously striving to discover some safe method of assisting the Finnish people in their gallant stand against the ruthless Russian invader.

In like manner, we find such great organizations as the American Federation of Labor devoting its energies and research to the problem of finding some way out of the menace of permanent unemployment.

### The Land of Opportunity

We are not a hard-hearted people. For every individual who says "the unemployed are just a bunch of loafers who don't want to work" and means it, there are a million who know better. They know the independent spirit of American workers. They know the American worker is deeply ashamed of accepting public assistance. They know that only dire necessity could force him to go on relief. They know how a middle-aged man who has worked all his life to support himself and his family must feel when he loses his job through no fault of his own and then finds it impossible to get another. They know how a young man who has spent years in school to get the necessary education and training to equip himself for a useful life must feel when he finds all doors closed to him and opportunity fails to respond to his knock.

These are the things we should always bear in mind when we consider the problem of unemployment. We must not think of the unemployed in the mass, as an army of nine million, but we must think of them as separate individuals, as persons like ourselves, whose headaches and heartaches are multiplied nine million times in our midst.

That is why the American Federation of Labor in announcing its legislative program for 1940 made the ringing declaration:

"We are not willing to tolerate even the idea of permanent unemployment."

To do so would be to admit that the United States of America, as a nation, is a failure. We refuse to admit that. We are determined to keep the United States of America "the land of opportunity."

### The Program

This confidence and determination is reflected in the American Federation of Labor's program. It says:

"We know that idle plants can be brought into operation, idle capital can find investment in productive private enterprise and idle men and women can be put to work producing the goods

they need for a decent living. Our nation has all the elements necessary to provide an adequate living for every American family. We lack only the proper co-ordination of effort."

In all the past ten years of critical unemployment has any serious and determined effort been made to bring about that co-ordination? The N.R.A. is about the only such experiment on a national scale that we can recall. And that failed because it became compulsory instead of voluntary, because the united will to make it a success evaporated and because we didn't have enough exact information about the problems involved.

Bearing this in mind, the American Federation of Labor calls upon Congress to create a National Advisory Council to draw up plans for a new nation-wide effort to revive business and create jobs. On this council labor, farmers and consumers should be represented, as well as the government and industry. Full representation of all elements of our economic structure is required if we expect to work out a plan for the co-ordination of all these elements.

Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor calls for the widest possible extension by legislation and collective bargaining of the six-hour day, five-day week. Until new jobs are created we must spread the work that exists. We must do our utmost to increase consumer purchasing power and raise American living standards.

Finally, the American Federation of Labor calls on Congress to provide sufficient funds for the relief of unemployment until we can wipe it out. This is a national obligation. We insist, too, that the prevailing wage principle be restored to work relief programs. This constitutes fair play. And, supplementary to work relief, there should be created a permanent public works program to take up unemployment slack by the construction of necessary public projects when private business falls off.

(A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

## Commerce Evening High School

January 17, 1940.

Editor Labor Clarion:

The spring term of the Evening High School of Commerce has begun. From now until the 17th of May free and highly competent instruction will be given to all who attend this school.

No doubt many of your members desire this opportunity but have not been informed as to the courses offered.

Inclosed is a schedule of courses given at this school.

I hope that we may be of service to you this term.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER W. BENKO,  
President Student Association.

## Richberg's Warning

Donald Richberg, former N.R.A. administrator, urged business men of Chicago to get together and plan for their own preservation and the survival of self-government in this country.

In a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce, Richberg paraphrased Karl Marx and said:

"Business men of America—unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

"Let us not think we can delay for long the reordering of our political economy," Richberg said. "Great governments throughout the world have fallen because they failed to serve the economic needs of their peoples."

He said that business in America had done only part of its job; that it must rectify conditions that bring about economic breakdowns "with terrifying frequency."

## Comment on World Events

American hardheads who cannot conceive of democracy applied to the control of industrial relations should examine the present procedures among what we call the democratic nations of Europe in time of war.

The International Federation of Trade Unions connects the trade and labor organizations of the "free countries" of Europe into one movement with a continental sweep. It issues regular bulletins, and in one recent bulletin it referred to "an extremely arbitrary movement in the field of prices and wages" at the outbreak of the present war, "until the principle of . . . government bodies and of direct negotiations . . . has been accepted and industry organized on a war basis." There was a recital of the experiences growing out of the previous war, and the creation of joint committees and industrial councils at that time, which has carried over into peace times.

The bulletin reports that in "nearly every country (Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Netherlands, etc.) adjustments of wages are taking place after detailed negotiations with the employers and the authorities, and nearly everywhere the standard of living and the sliding scale are being taken as a guide."

\* \* \*

Contrast this with the German practice, currently reported, of paying 10 per cent of the workers' wages in "promissory notes," half of which are to be placed in "savings banks" for general war uses, and the other half in state institutions such as the Labor Front and health insurance.

Hill-billy legislators, who are using up appropriations in getting familiar with the techniques of collective bargaining in this country, would do well to spend some of their vacations in at least a cursory study of European democratic labor movements, and the accepted part which they play in those lands. Perhaps they would come to understand why it is that British governments don't worry much about their own communists, as well as why the French administration is able to squelch the too open advocates of Stalinism in that country.

How many Congressmen understand that the present International Labor Office, with offices in Geneva, and an American executive officer, is the joint product of American and European labor movements, originating just after the world war No. 1, largely under the leadership of Samuel Gompers?

\* \* \*

Believe it or not, the following quotation is from page 13 of the report of the famous Dies committee:

"Congress does not have the power to deny to citizens the right to believe in, teach or advocate, communism, fascism and nazism."

Do you suppose that the Dies committee actually read the Bill of Rights?

And anyhow, what danger is there of any American-born citizen (and most of us are just that, now) who is above the grade of a moron, and of other than criminal ancestry or tendencies, accepting the advertised hypocrisies of Stalinism and Hitlerism?

It is really worth while to allow the demonstration of the worth of free speech, free press and free religious thought—if only to see how they work.

Americans are getting laboratory training in liberty, these days.

Says Prime Minister de Valera of Ireland: "The fact that in the case of a modern great war the victor and the vanquished nations alike have, for years after the war is over, to endure privations as great almost as those of the war itself, should urge that a settlement be sought now in good-will rather than wait until exhaustion has forced the requisite dispositions for peace."



## Green Calls Attention To Several Resolutions Adopted by Convention

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a circular letter dated December 26, 1939, and addressed to the officers of affiliated bodies, calls attention to several resolutions adopted by the last convention of the Federation, among which is the one placing a ban on membership in or active sympathy with the Communist party.

He says the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning October 2, 1939, unanimously adopted Resolution No. 83, which declared that all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor refrain from taking into membership any known member of the Communist party, or active sympathizer, and that said national and international unions immediately dissociate members of the Communist party and communist sympathizers from membership in American Federation of Labor unions.

The convention also recommended that officers of national and international unions call upon local unions chartered by said national and international unions to affiliate with state federations of labor and local central labor unions. The convention expressed the opinion that such action is necessary in order that state federations of labor and city central bodies can exercise a greater influence in the efforts which they are putting forth to secure legislation designed to promote and protect the interests of the membership of organized labor.

Resolution No. 3, which was unanimously adopted by the convention, recommends that all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor set up safety committees within their organizations and to actively engage in the promotion of safe and healthful work practices. This resolution also provided that special efforts be put forth to secure the application of the benefits of workmen's compensation laws to all workers and that exclusive state funds be set up so that injured workers may receive the full benefits due them, and at the same time bring about reduction in compensation insurance costs.

Resolution No. 90, unanimously adopted by the convention, directed that all central labor unions have on file at their office or headquarters a complete roster of the city fire departments and, whenever possible, a list of delinquent or non-union members of such department.

Through the adoption of the report of the committee dealing with Resolution No. 23 the convention reaffirmed previous declarations for the abolition of all forms of discrimination on account of race or color. It directed that national and international unions, state federations of labor, central labor unions and local trade and federal labor unions express their definite opposition to racial discrimination and support legislation to secure full civil and political rights for the negro people.

The convention reaffirmed declarations made by previous conventions in favor of a boycott against Japanese goods and Japanese services so long as Japan persists in the prosecution of a war against China and the Chinese people. It also reaffirmed its previous declaration in favor of the boycott

against German goods and German services until such time as the rights of minority groups living in Germany are fully and freely recognized and until the right of free trade unions to exist and function has been fully recognized.

The convention further added a declaration in favor of the application of a boycott against Russian manufactured goods and services and that it be further applied to all other countries joining with Germany and Russia in the present conflict between the totalitarian governments and the great parliamentary nations of Europe.

The convention expressed deep appreciation of the service which the bona fide labor press is giving to the American Federation of Labor. The convention directed that all affiliated units be called upon to give a full measure of support to the publicity program of the American Federation of Labor and to the bona fide labor press.

I urge that the officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor take special note of these decisions and these recommendations of the American Federation of Labor convention, and exercise all efforts possible to make these decisions and recommendations effective.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,  
President American Federation of Labor.

### RIVAL LABOR BODIES' SUIT POSTPONED

A circuit court suit to determine whether the C.I.O. or A.F.L. branch of the United Automobile Workers is entitled to the name and assets of the union has been postponed until March 15. Counsel for the opposing sides agreed to another postponement because of other pressing matters.

## Ladies' Garment Workers Win Shorter Work-Week

Agreement on a new contract granting a shorter work-week was reached between officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Alpena Garment Company in Detroit, where union members had been idle since September 20.

Formal ratification of the agreement by rank and file was scheduled in plants at Alpena, Rogers City, Sheboygan and Onaway.

The new work-week is to be a five-day, forty-hour schedule, compared to the former six-day, forty-four-hour stretch. Other provisions are the establishment of grievance procedure to include shop stewards, arbitration and machinery for setting wages on a piece-work basis.

## Unions Oppose Barring Building of Warships In Government Yards

Strenuous opposition to the provision to the naval bill introduced by Representative Vinson of Georgia which repeals the statute allocating 50 per cent of naval constructions to government navy yards was voiced by Thomas Murtha, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, which speaks for the 600,000 members of the American Federation of Labor unions in the New York City area.

Section 6 of the Vinson bill provides that "all laws and parts of laws requiring allocation of contracts, construction or manufacture of naval vessels or aircraft, or parts or equipment thereof, to either government or privately owned building or manufacturing activities are hereby repealed."

In opposing the enactment of this section, which it is claimed would drastically reduce ship-building operations at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Murtha issued the following statement:

"The city faces the possibility of losing a considerable portion of the \$65,000 daily payroll of the Brooklyn Navy Yard if Section 6 of the Vinson naval bill becomes law. This section of the bill would junk the present requirement that 50 per cent of naval building must be done in navy yards and the other 50 per cent in private yards.

"The Navy Department would be given a free choice as to where the ships are to be constructed. The Navy Department favors private contractors.

"In 1923, before the passage of the 50-50 provision, there was a large naval appropriation made, but the Brooklyn Navy Yard was given only two small destroyers, giving work to 1200 men, while all the big ships were allotted to private contractors.

"There are now 10,000 employees at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Passage of Section 6 of the Vinson bill would cut this number perhaps to as little as 3000.

"Organized labor is flatly and most vigorously against this proposal and is enlisting the co-operation of the officials of the city in waging a fight against it. Mayor LaGuardia is supporting labor's position.

"It is senseless to render idle government facilities that represent a taxpayers' investment of hundreds of millions of dollars and doubly senseless when the private yards have sufficient ships already on their ways and contracted for to provide continuous employment for many years to come."

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## Cake Contributed by Bakers' Union Will Add Thousands of Dollars to President's Fund for Fighting Infantile Paralysis

The giant 300-pound birthday cake being donated by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to the Labor Division of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday has already grossed over \$4700 for the cause of infantile paralysis eradication, William Green, American Federation of Labor head and chairman of the Labor Committee, announced at his offices in Washington.

The huge cake is to be presented by organized labor to President Roosevelt at the White House as a token of the part labor is playing in the 1940 "polio" war.

Candles on the cake—fifty-eight of them—are being sold to international unions for a minimum of \$100 each and will be wrapped with photostatic copies of the checks made out to organized labor's cake fund.

### Girls to Make Presentation

The cake will be formally presented to President Roosevelt by the attractive daughters of the three leading officials of the Bakery Workers' Union—Elinor Myrup, Marilou Winter and Elsie Schmidt.

Twenty-six unions and one local had bought candles on the cake up to January 20.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union itself, through its international secretary-treasurer, A. A. Myrup, in addition to furnishing the sculptured masterpiece of the baker's art, paid \$1719 for one of the fifty-eight candles.

### Labor Giving Tangible Help

Said William Green, in making known the latest list of contributors to the cake fund:

"We of organized labor know of no more appropriate way to show our extreme interest and sympathy with the cause represented by the President's Birthday ball celebrations than to present the chief executive of this great nation with a birthday cake, the handiwork and skill of American labor.

"We know of no better way to give concrete expression to our interest and sympathy than to contribute liberally to the fund science needs to combat crippling poliomyelitis and the broken hearts it leaves in its wake.

"For that reason, in addition to the more than three million birthday greeting cards which organized labor is this year mailing direct to the White House with the dime and dollar contributions of its individual members, we have also decided to raise a cake fund to represent the contributions of international union treasuries, entirely apart from individual membership contributions. We are raising this fund by means of fifty-eight candles on the cake which we are offering for sale to unions themselves at a minimum of \$100 per candle, the combined fund so raised to represent labor's cake fund to the cause of infantile paralysis eradication, apart from the dimes and dollars birthday card contributions are now pouring in to the White House.

"I am sure there will not be enough candles to go around, such is the response so typical of organized labor."

A photo of the giant birthday cake which organized

labor is presenting to President Roosevelt at the White House on his fifty-eighth birthday gives some idea of the size of this master creation of the baker's and sculptor's arts. Two crippled children, a boy and girl, mounted on top, represent an exact likeness in detail and color of the two unfortunate children who posed for the statuette. Candles at the base of the cake will be wrapped with photostatic copies of checks from unions which bought them. They are being sold at a minimum of \$100 per candle.

The cake itself was donated by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to aid labor's 1940 war on infantile paralysis.

## "Production for Use"

A dollar and cents example of what people on relief can do when allowed to work at something useful was revealed here this week in a report made public by Kenneth Lieb, S.R.A. director of county administration, showing a saving to the state of more than \$3000 for one month's operation of small direct production projects in San Francisco.

This cash saving was shown in a carefully compiled and detailed analysis of the San Francisco work relief projects drawn up by Edwin James Cooley, S.R.A. director in San Francisco, and submitted to Lieb in a state-wide cost comparison.

Projects put on the balance sheet were a wood-cutting project which produced 138 cords of firewood, shoe repair shop, cabinet shop for making desks, dentifrice laboratory and a furniture repair shop.

All goods produced were for the use of the relief administration or relief clients exclusively, and all the work was done by men and women on relief, Lieb said.

Total value of the production for one month was given at \$3165.89. Market cost of securing similar goods was placed at \$6623.05, although goods produced which could not be priced on the open market were given zero valuation.

"This gives a concrete idea of what relief clients can do toward helping out if they are given a chance. They want to work and help share the burden. Examples like this show what could be done under a broad work program such as the one prepared by the Governor's Re-employment Commission," Lieb said.

He said that the cabinet shop, operating in the basement at 1000 Geary street, makes desks for use by S.R.A. case workers, wooden file cabinets for keeping case records, benches for use in relief waiting rooms, hat racks and similar articles.

## Demand for Publicity On Fascist Activities

A determined group of Italo-Americans who have banded together into the Italian Anti-Fascist Committee are bringing pressure to bear on different members of Congress to publicize propagandist activities of Mussolini's agents in this country. Committee members met recently in Washington.

The committee claims to have "sensational" documentary proof that Italian fascist propaganda is being spread through organized women's clubs, an organization similar to the German-American Bund, and even by agents working in the public schools of New York City.

The Dies committee on un-American activities was criticized bitterly by anti-fascist committee members who claimed that they had repeatedly urged the Texas representative to grant them public hearings, without success.

The Italian fascist agents were claimed to be working here under the protection of several high public officials. For this reason, anti-fascist committee members charge, Dies has ignored the activities of Mussolini's agents here.

Ninety per cent of the Italo-American workmen in the United States have been blinded by fascist propaganda, it is claimed.

The work of these foreign agents is reported to be concentrated in New York City. They publish a magazine named "Fair Play" which, besides lauding fascist ideology, spreads anti-Semitism. The name of one of its branch organizations is "Italian-American Nationalists," it is said.

A new fifty-ton mill has been installed at a gold mine near Yreka.

Winter sports represent a \$15,000,000 annual asset to California.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

The many friends of Edwin James Porter were shocked to hear of Eddie's death on the evening of Wednesday, January 17, which occurred at his home at 496 Benton street. The family had just completed the evening meal when, with no warning, Mr. Porter suffered a heart attack from which he never recovered. Only 48 years of age, he had spent thirty-three years in San Francisco, most of which time he had been a member of the "News" chapel, where he was in charge of the copy desk. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born April 21, 1891. Surviving are his wife, Myrtle B., and two sons, Edwin J., Jr., and Ralph Porter. Services were conducted from the chapel of Jas. H. Reilly & Co. on Friday, January 19, at 2 p. m. Christian Science services were held at the chapel. The union then conducted chapel and graveside services. L. S. Mee, Peter McGrath, George Holland, Bert Coleman, Howard Paul and Jack Bengsten acted as pallbearers. The chapel was filled with Eddie's many friends, who came to pay their last respects to him, and most of whom followed to the cemetery. Interment was at Olivet Memorial Park.

President John F. Dalton of Los Angeles Typographical Union conducted union services on Wednesday, January 17, from the mortuary of Turner & Stevens, Pasadena, for Carl Jensen, who had been for a number of years a representative for the international union in Southern California. His body discovered in a small auto court in East Pasadena on Saturday, January 13, Mr. Jensen's death was reported by doctors to have resulted from a fractured skull which had evidently been received in an accidental fall. Carl was well and favorably known throughout the jurisdiction of the international union. He had participated in the joint conference of northern and southern Typographical Unions on Treasure Island last July, and later he had visited San Francisco when he was one of the speakers at the international convention of the Photo Engravers, which was held at the Clift Hotel the week of August 21-26. His many friends here will be saddened to hear of his untimely death.

James Bell, whose application for admission to the Union Printers' Home went forward last week, is confined in the hospital, where his condition is reported anything but favorable.

F. C. Lippert, retired member of San Francisco Typographical Union, who has been ailing over a long period, was taken to the hospital last Satur-

day when his condition became so critical hospitalization was necessary.

P. W. Pattison of the "Shopping News" chapel, who has been receiving hospitalization for more than two months, expects to vacate the hospital in two or three weeks.

Frank Adams, who has just recently returned from the Union Printers' Home, spent the last week-end visiting in Stockton.

A baby girl was born to the wife of George E. Norstrom of the Norse Press on Friday, January 5. The little miss has been christened Barbara Ethel.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

Third add Turner family. Mother and child doing well and father happily passing cigars; meaning, of course that the stork visited the Thomas F. Turner home, leaving for two sisters a brother and for the parents much additional happiness.

Not often do we in composing rooms of newspapers reflect on the passing of a member in another department, but a large number of the "comps" on this paper were shocked at the news of the sudden death of Howard A. Welsh, chief of the local display advertising department of the "Chronicle." The late Mr. Welsh was the kind of person that to have had an acquaintance with, no matter how slight, was to have felt that here, indeed, was a gentleman in every sense of the word; a man with a deep understanding of life, a man who gave that encouraging word when it was most needed, that cheery smile and that good counsel; a man with whom the least of the printers could converse with a feeling of equality; hence, we feel our loss and pay this small tribute to Howard A. Welsh, a real man.

To those many friends of E. L. ("Doc") Walker we report that his condition (Tuesday) is unchanged, having suffered from a slight stroke and is at Fort Miley Hospital. He would appreciate visitors, the hours being from 2 to 4 p. m. and from 7 to 9 evenings.

Journeying to Reno Friday, Arthur Nelson, popular operator of this chapel, embarked on a matrimonial journey. To the happy couple we do sincerely extend our most cordial congratulations and wishes for every happiness.

The semi-annual meeting of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society was held Tuesday, January 16. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Olcovich reveals that the organization is in fine condition. Those of the chapel not now members should affiliate with the C.M.B.S. Officers elected were:

President, Harry Miner; vice-president, Charles Noble; secretary-treasurer, Selig Olcovich; directors, J. H. McDermott and Jack Adams; auditors, H. J. Benz, Arthur Nelson and Earl Curtis.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

"It is with profound regret I learn of the passing of Eddie Porter. Please convey heartfelt sympathy to those surviving. Truly a splendid character who will be missed by a host of friends.—C. M. Baker."

The sentiment expressed in the telegram from the president of the International Typographical Union sums up the feeling in this chapel and of all who enjoyed Eddie Porter's friendship or acquaintance. Although fifteen years have passed since President Baker and Mr. Porter worked together on the "News," esteem and good will still remained, and this characteristic of making and retaining good will seemed his most outstanding quality. Others, however, come to mind—his good nature, his kindness, his generosity, his efficiency and this one quoted from a "News" editorial: "The memory of his calmness under pressure makes us wonder whether there are thousands like Eddie in the world who catch the wild pitches of others and get little credit."

A correspondent writes: "Was interested in Mr. Cornelius's origin of the slang phrase, 'They went to town,' as quoted from Ecclesiastes 10-12, in last week's column. Well, sir, here's the original of 'Sticking your neck out' from Isaiah 3-16: 'Behold the daughters of Zion are haughty and walk with outstretched necks.'"

"That old car of mine," confided Dick Smith, "needs a net beneath it to catch the bolts and nuts that fall off." "What about the nuts inside?" asked Jimmy Serrano.

Income of the "News" Mutual Benefit Society in 1939 was \$1794, expenses \$1954, and it is readily apparent there was much sickness among the membership. The quarterly meeting occurred this week and this column proposes to give further details later.

"The tercentenary of printing—300 years since the invention of movable type—occurs in 1940," W. P. Davis points out, "and if this town intends to take notice officially of this historical event, action is indicated; among others why not interest the Fair in setting aside a week in its honor?"

### Golf News—By J. W. C.

The Union Printers' Golf Association of San Francisco announces with pleasure that the first tournament on the 1940 schedule will be played this coming Sunday, January 28, at the Ingleside Golf Links, and a cordial invitation is extended in this affair. The tournament will start at 10 a. m., with the first foursome being reserved for newspaper men who have to work, and the remaining foursomes will run consecutively until all participants have teed off. Entrance fee is 50 cents with green fees \$1.25. Prizes will be awarded winners in the four classifications and the guest flight, with all prizes being awarded for gross scores, except the guest flight, which will be awarded on a net basis.

The Golf Association wishes to stress to all members of No. 21 who have never participated in any of the tournaments that a warm welcome will await you at Ingleside, and that it matters not what your score might be, the low seventies, eighties, nineties, a hundred and fifteen, or a hundred and fifty, that it's not the score that counts, it is the fraternalism and the fellowship that is

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the primary interest of the Golf Association. So, if you have never broken a hundred, or if you shoot close to par, come on out; you will find plenty of company regardless of how good or bad your score might be. Handicaps will be given all new participants, and they will be classified as par handicaps. The Golf Association urges all golfers to come on out to Ingleside this Sunday, rain or shine, and get to know your brother member. It will be well worth your while.

The following are the pairings for the third round in the match play tournament, and will be played at Ingleside in conjunction with the medal test. Upper half: Schmieder vs. Nicholson; Brewster vs. Iusi; Conway vs. Apte; Kinst vs. winner of Cameron-Moore match. Lower half: Kimbrough vs. Carlile; winner of Bell-Valiant match vs. Donovan; MacDonald vs. Ullo, and Welchon vs. McDill. Due to the playing of the Cameron-Moore, Bell-Valiant matches during the past week the winners were not known at press time, therefore both players are listed.

Heard in the locker room . . . Charlie Monroe protested his match against Kimbrough, charging dirty pool. . . . Charlie swears that Kimbrough one-putted every green regardless of whether it was a two-footer or a forty-footer (and Charlie swears he paced the last mentioned off), and that any golfer doing that is guilty of dirty pool. . . . The writer faintly remembers a fellow by the name of Leach claiming the same thing in the first round, so an inquest will be held on all victims of Kimbrough's who claimed they were putted to death. . . . Steamboat Nicholson defeated Joe Rooney in a postponed match of the second round. . . . The writer has received nothing but meager details about this titanic match, so can only report the above. . . . The matches scheduled for Sunday will provide plenty of talk, as the field is being narrowed down and after Sunday eight will survive to do battle in the fourth round. . . . Come rain . . . come fog . . . Sunday's tournament will be played as per schedule. . . . It's 10 o'clock at Ingleside, and let's all be present to get the 1940 schedule moving off to a swell start. Read your Labor Clarion for golf news . . . and it's still Sunday, the 28th, at Ingleside. . . . Remember? Bring out a new member with you, and let's have every golfer of our union out playing with the members of the association. . . . Dues are only \$1 per year, and it is the biggest dollar's worth that you can buy. . . . Join the association for "forty."

## Woman's Auxiliary 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

Typographical circles were saddened on Wednesday evening, January 17, by word of the sudden passing of Eddie Porter of the "News" chapel, who only a few days previously had been pronounced cured of a serious back ailment. Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 feels a deep personal loss, having known Eddie so well through his constant attendance at our meetings, his even-tempered, sunny disposition and friendship for everyone, and we extend to the widow, Myrtle B., and his two sons, Edwin, Jr., and Ralph, our heartfelt sympathy. While he has entered the valley of the shadow and laid down to final rest, we feel that the bereaved family will find a measure of solace in cherishing most beautiful thoughts of a kind and devoted husband and father of whom it can be truly said he was one of God's noblemen. We of the auxiliary will miss you, dear friend, but memories will remain ever fresh in the hearts of all who have been privileged to know you. Vale, Eddie Porter.

Once again we call attention to the fact that our auxiliary is still after members and requests the wives, mothers, daughters, sisters and widows of printers and mailers and the wife, mother or

sisters of a registered apprentice who are eligible to membership to contact Mrs. Louise A. Abbott, telephone Atwater 1767, who will give all information or have one of the membership committee call in person and give full information. Remember, dues are less than 35 cents a month, and many benefits are provided.

The joint meeting of the entertainment and ways and means committees, which was to have been held Thursday, January 18, at the home of Marian Schimke, was postponed out of respect to the memory of Eddie Porter, whose widow, Myrtle B., is a member of the entertainment committee.

The sole traveler of the past few weeks among our members seems to be Mrs. Myrtle Thomas, who has just returned from Palm Springs, where she spent the past three weeks enjoying the wonderful climate of the famous desert village.

Plans are rapidly formulating for our leap year dance on Saturday, February 24, with the entertainment and ways and means committee acting jointly as a dance committee with that old "master of the dance," Jim Ramsey, of the "Call-Bulletin," acting in an advisory capacity, which is an assurance of a happy evening for all. Remember to keep the date open; hall and orchestra will be announced later.

## Commercial Telegraphers

The Western Union National Organizing Committee at Washington, D. C. of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has addressed a circular letter to organized labor detailing the struggles of that organization to unionize.

Locals of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union already are established in the Western Union in New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Columbus, El Paso, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Little Rock, Ark., and Dallas, Texas, says the circular. It continues:

"We need help, because Western Union employees are scattered from coast to coast and from Maine to Florida. Some 300 key cities must be covered simultaneously. It is a job which we are unable to cope with financially. Some 40,000 employees are involved. We are forced to ask for aid."

## Liberal Agreement Announced With Electro-Chemical Company

Chemical Workers' Union No. 20280, American Federation of Labor, has announced the signing of an agreement with the Great Western Electro-Chemical Company at Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, whereby the union is recognized as the sole bargaining agency. The agreement recognizes seniority, has a clause barring strikes or lockouts in the ensuing year and provides for vacation with pay.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The January meeting was the best attended in several months, there being 67 of the 116 members present. Officers and delegates made excellent reports. Considerable routine business was transacted and there were interesting discussions on matters pertaining to the welfare of the union.

An application for membership was read and referred to a committee appointed by President Bennetts.

John Martinez, president of Stockton Mailers' Union, and Mel Northgrave, foreman of the Stockton "Record," were visitors at the meeting. President Martinez was accorded the privilege of the floor and gave an interesting review of the organization of the Stockton union, and also expressed appreciation of assistance furnished them in organizing their union by Stockton printers, Representative M. A. Hamilton and officers of No. 18.

In a letter to the writer James R. Martin of Dorchester, Mass., says: "Two years is a long time to be ill, but I am still here and can look out and see nature's beauty. And I look forward to the warm weather when I can get out and sit in the sun, and then I know I shall be okay." Jimmy's many friends on the West Coast, to whom he sends greetings, will be glad to hear of his early recovery.

From encouraging reports made, the members of the local Ladies' Auxiliary of the I.T.U. are to be felicitated on their energetic efforts in union label work. It is gratifying to note the ladies of the auxiliary, like their sisters in other walks of life, never do things by halves. It is an assurance that the auxiliary will prove an asset to the printing crafts.

A federal court has approved the sale of the Brooklyn, N. Y., "Eagle" to the F.D.S. Corporation, Frank D. Schroth, president. By the sale a new evening newspaper of tabloid size, which will be in the nature of a news digest, without the conventional type of advertisements, editorials, comics and columnists' effusions, will appear about June 1.

William Brink, in the New York "Mailer News," says: "The members finally received a report from the scale committee at the January meeting. After eight months of negotiation, at a great expense to the union, we were offered \$1 a week increase, one week's vacation, and 'all conditions to remain the same.' The members were so disgusted that they voted unanimously to ask the I.T.U. for permission to take a strike vote."

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 19, 1940

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present except Vice-President Palacios, who was excused; A. C. Armstrong appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Approved as corrected.

**Credentials**—Street Carmen No. 1004, P. Z. Hays, S. W. Douglas, J. A. Bartlett, W. A. Northway, E. S. Fernandes, Paul Colbert, C. A. Blakely, E. F. Blyth, Roy Gallagher and A. R. Wilson; Barbers' Union No. 148, Rosario Alario, David Dinsmore, I. D. Hesketh, Joseph H. Honey, Ludwig Keller and John J. Kelly; Brewery Drivers, Joseph Sorich, Frank Glynn, taking the place of Fred Haub and Tim Collopy; Butcher Workmen No. 508, Joe Tonini vice George Fontaine; James J. English vice Jimmie Throne, Russell Shean vice Frank Crossley, Walter Kosta vice Pat Joyce; News Vendors No. 20769, Lewis Marcus vice E. C. Marshall; Ice Wagon Drivers, Richard S. Tate and Paul Trautmann; Cooks No. 44, Paul Boulet vice Brother Fisher; Department Store Employees No. 1100, George Deck vice Austin Fadeff; Tobacco Workers No. 210, Roy Giorgi vice Ernst Parritt; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, William Farrell vice J. Maloney; Waiters No. 30, Alfred C. Armstrong, Robert Collins, Louis Francoeur, Joseph Iacomo, John McKelvey, Joe Piccini, Elmer Snyder, John M. Stumpf, Harvey Towne and Sanford Williams; Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109, M. J. Boyd; General Garment Workers No. 352, Pearl Carlson and Mary Eng, additional delegates. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Telegram from Vice-President Palacios requesting that he be excused and accepting the nomination as vice-president in the coming election.

Bills were read and ordered paid.

Referred to Executive Committee: Operating Engineers No. 64, requesting Council to place Sutro Baths and Skating Rink on the "We Don't

Patronize List"; Federation of Building Service Crafts, indorsing the request of Operating Engineers No. 64, by placing the Sutro Baths on the unfair list. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting Council to grant strike sanction against the Coconut Grove at Van Ness and Grove.

Request Complied With: Office Employees No. 21320, stating they had been advised by representatives of the United States Department of Labor that the Woman's Bureau is contemplating making a survey of conditions of employment of office workers in a representative city on the Pacific Coast; their union unanimously voted to petition the Woman's Bureau to make such a survey and particularly that the city selected be San Francisco, and further requested Council to indorse same. Central Labor Council of Alameda County, stating that a special session of the State Legislature has been called by Governor Culbert L. Olson to convene Monday, January 29, and as it is important in our opinion that the labor movement of the State of California should act as a unit on matters of labor which may come before the Legislature at this special session, in view of the above, you are requested to send a delegate and to request each of your affiliated unions to also send a delegate to a conference to be held January 28, 1940, 10 a. m., at the Labor Temple, 2111 Webster street, Oakland, and to forward the name of your representative over the seal of the organization to G. A. Silverthorn, secretary.

Captain C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, declining all nominations for any office in the San Francisco Labor Council for the ensuing year.

**Resolutions**—President Shelley submitted a resolution against the return of unemployment relief to the counties and requested the San Francisco Labor Council that it vigorously oppose any and all attempts to return the administration of unemployment relief to county supervisors as a move inimical to the interest of organized labor and the general welfare of the people of San Francisco. Moved that the resolution be adopted and a copy sent to the Board of Supervisors and to the San Francisco delegation in the State Legislature; motion adopted. (See resolution elsewhere in the Labor Clarion.)

Resolution submitted by Miscellaneous Em-

ployees' Union, Local 110, supporting the Schellenbach Bill before Congress, which calls for an embargo on the shipment of war materials to Japan; moved that the resolution be adopted; amendment to include Germany, Italy and Russia; amendment to amendment to include England. Moved to refer to law and legislative committee; further moved to lay the subject matter on the table, which was carried.

Referred to Officers: A lengthy communication from the San Francisco Federation of Municipal Employees stating that a meeting has been arranged for 11 o'clock Monday morning, January 22, to discuss a general salary and wage policy for the City and County of San Francisco.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Communication from Evening High School of Commerce inclosing a schedule of courses given at this school. Communication from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, requesting the assistance of this Council in its organizing of the Western Union employees.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Commercial Telegraphers' Union, requesting the assistance of the organizing committee in organizing the Western Union employees. From the American Federation of Labor, in accordance with the instructions of the convention held at Cincinnati October 2: "I am calling upon all affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor, organizers and representatives of State Federation of Labor and city central bodies to extend all assistance possible and to render all service within their power to bring about the full and complete organization of telegraph company employees throughout the nation."

Referred to Label Section: From the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, stating it had appointed a committee to assist in making the exhibition of the Label Section a success. Names of committee as follows: Brothers Wynn, Sanfacon, Ballerini, Babich and Rainbow.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, requesting Council to grant strike sanction against Ukraine Bakery, 1100 McAllister street; Franklin Market, 1559 Franklin street; Geffen Del, 348 Clement street. At the request of the union these matters will be held in committee until further notice. The matter of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, and their wage scale and agreement, was laid over, as no one was present representing the union. The wage scale and agreement of Casket Workers No. 94 was laid over at the request of the union. The wage scale and agreement of Operating Engineers No. 64 was brought before the committee. After hearing all parties in interest your committee recommends that the agreement be indorsed, subject to the indorsement of the international union, with the usual admonitions. Brother George Allen of Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 36, and Matthew Tobriner, attorney, were present at the meeting regarding the case of the California Watch Case Company, 150 Post street. The basis of this complaint is the employment of non-union men. Your committee recommends that we declare our intentions of placing the California Watch Case Company on the Council's "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried.

**Report of the Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of the resolution of Carmen's Union No. 518, by consent of Delegate Foley it was laid over for one week, owing to the inability of William Henderson of the Civil Service Commission to be present. This resolution condemns all oral Civil Service examinations, and all delegates having any interest therein are notified to be present at the meeting of this committee Tuesday evening, January 23, in the offices of the Council (Room 214).

Grace Leonard and Marion Culvert, members of Teachers' Federation, Local 61, appeared before the committee asking that the Council go on record in addressing a letter to our senators and

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it: A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post street.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.

Faiz Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison street.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Hastings Clothing Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

J. K. Piggott and The Scenic View Card Co., 632 Mission.

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Swift & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

United States Envelope Company.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.



congressmen asking a change in the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1939. The teachers claim that the provision therein compelling removal of teachers from the W.P.A. list for thirty days every two years is unfair, because said provision was inserted in said appropriations act so that persons on the W.P.A. rolls would be compelled to seek private employment, and the teachers point out that this is impossible, owing to the fact that teachers always work for some governmental agency or authority and there are no opportunities for private employment. Your committee agreed with their contention and it was resolved that the request of the teachers be complied with and that our senators and representatives be requested to seek proper amendment to said appropriations act.

Your committee next considered the proposed initiative measure to be submitted directly to the electors. This measure is headed as follows: "California Labor Relations Act and Initiative Constitutional Amendment provides for the avoidance of labor disputes and the promotion of industrial peace: To protect the employer and employee and the public in labor controversies; creates the office of the California Mediation Board; defines their powers and duties; defines unfair labor practices, jurisdictional disputes; defines and makes unlawful certain acts; provides for arbitration and mediation of labor disputes and enforcement by the courts; provides a penalty for violation of this act and repeals all other acts in conflict therewith." This is Proposition No. 1 with very few changes, and if allowed to go on the ballot will necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money by unions in the State of California to accomplish its defeat. Committee recommends that Council co-operate with all committees for defeat of the measure; recommendation adopted.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—In the matter of the seating of Beauticians and Cosmetologists' Union No. 12, your committee recommends that this matter be left in the hands of this committee for study and recommendation next Friday night. Moved to adopt; motion carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Street Carmen No. 518—Union disturbed over an order issued by the manager of utilities cutting service, which would create unemployment. Automobile Salesmen—Have negotiated a new agreement with Motor Car Dealers; request all when purchasing cars to demand a salesman with a union card. Howard Automobile Company unfair to salesmen. Park Employees No. 310—Request assistance in having prevailing wage allowed by the city. Corrugated Fibre Products and Envelope Workers No. 362—Have settled strike at the United States Envelope Company; thank all who have assisted.

**Constitution and By-Laws Committee**—Your committee stated that as the hour was late it recommended that the reading of the revised by-laws be made a special order of business for next Friday, January 26, at 9 p. m. Motion carried.

**Further Nomination of Officers**—On the Executive Committee: Harry Prevost, Sailors' Union; Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85; Martin Wormuth, Street Carmen No. 518; Ben Crossler, Grocery Clerks No. 648. Law and Legislative Committee: Edgar Rainbow, Boilermakers No. 6; Kenneth Griffin, Automobile Warehousemen; H. I. Christie, Mailers No. 18; John C. Healy, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers; John Stumpf, Waiters No. 30. Organizing Committee: Harold Lopez, Teamsters No. 85; Lawrence Bregante, Packers and Preserve Workers; William Mathews, Cleaners and Dyers No. 7; Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers; Tom Rotell, Molders. Directors of Labor Clarion: John F. Shelley, Bakery Drivers No. 484; Martin Wormuth, Street Carmen No. 518; Edward Sullivan, Automobile Painters; Joe St. Angelo, Sailors.

Moved that the secretary cast a ballot for all uncontested officers; motion carried.

**New Business**—Moved that a copy of resolutions on relief be sent to all central councils in the state for concurrence; carried.

Moved that the United States Envelope Corporation be removed from the unfair list; carried.

Receipts, \$703.22; expenditures, \$522.67.

Council adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## Resolutions

**Against the Return of Unemployment Relief to the Counties**

Whereas, the California State Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Farmers have provoked an attack on the State Relief Administration; and

Whereas, The purpose of said attack is to cause the State Legislature, meeting in special session on January 29, 1940, to return control of unemployment relief to county supervisors; and

Whereas, Such local control of relief in the agricultural counties would be used by reactionary interests as a weapon of their war on labor to break unions and depress wages by forcing workers off relief to sub-standard jobs; and

Whereas, The proposal for county control is, further, an attempt to drive the unemployed into those urban centers of the state which maintain proper relief standards, and thereby force such cities, particularly San Francisco, to carry the relief burden of the rural counties; and

Whereas, California's mobile army of 300,000 migrants, having been denied relief in the agricultural districts, would flock to the cities during the off season and, being desperate, would accept work at scab wages and thereby present a serious threat to organized labor; and

Whereas, Under county control the state could avoid financial responsibility for the care of the unemployed, and thereby reproduce in California the tragedy of Ohio; and

Whereas, Unemployment is too big a problem for any county to handle, and can only be met by state and federal progress; be it therefore

Resolved by the San Francisco Central Labor Council, That it vigorously oppose any and all attempts to return the administration of unemployment relief to county supervisors as a move inimical to the interests of organized labor and the general welfare of the people of San Francisco; and furthermore, that it here record its indorsement of the principle of integration of all public assistance programs on the state level; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco and to the San Francisco delegation in the State Legislature.

JOHN F. SHELLEY.

## TOWNSEND PLAN CONVENTION

Dr. Francis E. Townsend announced in Chicago last week the 1940 convention of the pension movement would be held at St. Louis "probably after the party conventions." He said the chief purpose of the convention will be to study the pension views of presidential candidates with the organization's indorsement as reward for the most suitable. Townsend expects 15,000 persons to attend the annual meeting.

The United States Weather Bureau will inaugurate a frost forecasting service in Tulare County in the spring.

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## Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

There was a well-attended meeting on Thursday, January 18, of Cooks' Local 44, about three hundred members being present. This is quite an improvement in the attendance and makes a lively meeting out of what during the past year have been dull affairs. We can still improve on this and members are urged to attend regularly. There is plenty of room and chairs are provided for all. The billiard tables have been moved to give more space, and five hundred people can be seated in comfort. Make it your business to come and take part in your meetings.

The recommendations of your executive board were concurred in and are as follows:

House committee to purchase a new set of billiard balls and other equipment for the billiard and pool tables.

Traveling cards of Brothers Cecil Butts and James Washington from Waiters' Local 30 and Thomas Asido of Local 11000 were denied. D. Bently was instructed to reinstate in Local 31 and the secretary was instructed to try and trace the record in regard to the standing of Preben Schack. Request by Rudolph Sutter to be allowed to work six days each week was denied, and leave to work cooks in Class B houses on a split shift, no matter what the reason put forward by the bosses, was ordered to be rigidly enforced by our business agents.

In this matter of split shifts and the six-day week the members of the culinary unions must remember that we fought with the bosses for their abolition over a period of twenty years; now an effort is being made to reintroduce them, and the same old, worn-out excuses are brought forward. And, strange to relate, some of our members are willing to fall for this bunk. Beware what you are doing; if you allow yourselves to be put back on the split shift or six-day week you will find the bosses trying to cut your wages and you will have a real battle on your hands. Remember that the price of everything that your wife has to buy for her household is still going up, but your wages are not rising. In fact, they never have and never will rise unless you first make a concerted effort to force them to rise. The one reason why you are organized is so that you can assist each other in your efforts to maintain a decent standard of living for all the workers. This is the reason why it is the duty of everyone who works for wages to become a member of a labor union. Only if you are a part of organized labor can you effectively help to fight the battles and pay the freight.

Therefore be a union worker twenty-four hours a day. Help make your country what it really should be—a land of plenty for all who are willing to work.

## LABOR HEAD ELECTED

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected a member of the national board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

William W. Hansen : : : : : Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin : : : : : President  
Geo J. Amussen : : : : : Secretary  
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## Labor Council Election Will Be Held Tonight

The annual election of the San Francisco Labor Council will be held tonight in the basement of the Labor Temple. The polls will be open from 7 to 9. As there is no opposition to John F. Shelley for president or John A. O'Connell for secretary-treasurer, the chief interest centers in the membership of the various committees, for which a keen rivalry has developed. There are two candidates for vice-president—the incumbent, Lawrence Palacios, and William McCabe of the Bartenders.

For the executive committee, consisting of thirteen members, there are twenty-eight candidates, and for each of the other committees there also is a plethora of aspirants.

### List of Candidates

The following is the list of candidates:

President—John F. Shelley, Bakery Drivers No. 484.

Vice-President (one to be elected)—William McCabe, Bartenders No. 41; Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers No. 26.

Secretary-Treasurer—John A. O'Connell, Teamsters No. 85.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265.

Trustees (three to be elected)—John Byrnes, Production Machine Operators No. 1327; Tony Cancilla, Chauffeurs No. 265; John Coughlan, Technical Engineers No. 11; Thomas P. Miller, Street Carmen No. 518; Thomas Rotell, Molders No. 164; Clarence Walsh, Bakery Drivers No. 484.

Executive Committee (thirteen to be elected)—William Ahern, Bottlers No. 293; Rene Battalagni, Cooks No. 44; Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48; Merle Bentley, Lumber Clerks No. 2559; Tony Costa, Chauffeurs No. 265; Ben Crossler, Grocery Clerks No. 648; S. W. Douglas, Street Carmen No. 1004; Russell Dreyer, Building Service Employees No. 14; Joseph Ferris, Production Machine Operators No. 1327; Henry Foley, Street Carmen No. 518; D. P. Haggerty, Technical Engineers No. 11; Harry Hook, Machinists No. 68; Fred Holderby, Typographical No. 21; George Johns, Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089; John Metcalf, Molders No. 164; C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44; Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85; Joe Mendel, Musicians No. 6; Art Neergaard, Bartenders No. 41; Walter Owen, Automobile Mechanics No. 1305; Wendell Phillips, Bakery Drivers No. 484; Harry Prevost, Sailors of the Pacific; Thomas Rotell, Molders No. 164; William Speers, Operating Engineers No. 64; Walter Turner, Corrugated Fibre Products Workers No. 362; Larry Vail, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100; Fred Wettstein, Milk Drivers' Union; Martin Wormuth, Street Carmen No. 518.

Organizing Committee (nine to be elected)—Anthony Ballerini, Production Machine Operators No. 1327; Charles Bowers, News Vendors No. 20769; Lawrence Bregante, Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989; Marguerite Finkenbinder, Waitresses No. 48; Francis Fitzsimmons, Shoe and Textile Clerks No. 410; Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921; McKay Hunt, Optical Workers and Technicians No. 18791; Sidney Keiles, Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089; Harold Lopez, Teamsters No. 85; William Mathews, Cleaners and Dyers No. 7; Joseph Piccini, Waiters No. 30; Thomas Rotell, Molders No. 164; Michael Rowan, Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250; Stanley Scott, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100; Max Staub, Cap Makers No. 9; Thomas White, General Warehousemen No. 860.

Law and Legislative Committee (seven to be elected)—George Allen, Jewelry Workers No. 36;

H. I. Christie, Mailers No. 18; Art Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41; Henry Foley, Street Carmen No. 518; Edward Gallagher, San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61; Charles Garry, Retail Cleaners No. 93; Kenneth Griffin, Automobile Warehousemen No. 241; J. C. Healey, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921; Henry Heidelberg, Typographical No. 21; Clarence H. King, Musicians No. 6; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Drivers No. 484; Ernest Lotti, Chauffeurs No. 265; John McKown, Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285; Captain Peterson, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; Edgar Rainbow, Boilermakers No. 6; Jack Spalding, Plumbers No. 442; John Stumpf, Waiters No. 30; Margaret Werth, Waitresses No. 48.

Directors of Labor Clarion (five to be elected)—Charles Crawford, Typographical No. 21; James Murphy, Hospital Workers No. 250; Walter Otto, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278; John A. O'Connell, Teamsters No. 85; John F. Shelley, Bakery Drivers No. 484; Edward Sullivan, Automobile Painters No. 1073; Joe St. Angelo, Sailors of the Pacific; Fred Wettstein, Milk Drivers' Union; Martin Wormuth, Street Carmen No. 518.

Directors of Labor Temple Association (three to be elected)—Sidney King, Upholsterers No. 28; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4; John A. O'Connell, Teamsters No. 85.

## Liquor Drivers and Salesmen Will Hold First Annual Ball

Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen's Union No. 109, affiliated with the Teamsters' International, announces that it will hold its first annual ball on the night of March 20, 1940.

This ball will be held at 1514 Polk street, and tickets may be had from the delegate or any of its members. The price of admission is 55 cents per person, or \$1.10 per couple, including tax.

## Machinists' Secretary Assails Foreign 'Isms'

Former Mayor Emmet C. Davison of Alexandria, Va., who is the general secretary of the International Association of Machinists, with more than 200,000 members scattered throughout the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone, attacks "isms" in the forthcoming January 27 issue of "Liberty" Magazine and defends the democracy inherent, he says, in the American Federation of Labor.

Pointing out that nazism, fascism and communism immediately destroy trade unions, Davison, making his second appearance as a writer, emphasizes the point that hordes of immigrants to America were all motivated by the desire to "mind their own business" rather than having European governments "mind their business for them."

The Davison article tells of the fight loyal machinists are making in their employment in navy yards, arsenals, airplane and munition factories to stimey foreign espionage agents and sabotage.

Asked if this article in "Liberty" magazine was the opening gun in his campaign for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Virginia in opposition to Senator Harry F. Byrd, Davison said it was not.

## LUXOR CABS

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## Insurance Beneficial To School Department

During its eighty-eight years of operation the San Francisco public schools have never lost a child because of fires, but that doesn't mean the schools have not had more than their share of fires, according to a report recently submitted to the Board of Education by Mrs. Edwin R. Sheldon, commissioner of education and chairman of the committee on rents and insurance.

The report shows that in the past six years fires have broken out in nineteen different public schools, with losses totaling \$225,176.55—all covered by insurance in forty-nine different companies. Insurance companies have balanced the Board of Education account for the past five years in red ink, total premiums being \$141,000, which is less—\$114,000 less—than the amounts paid back by insurance companies. The total amount of the policies held by the forty-nine separate insurance companies, upon which they all share proportionate losses, is in excess of twenty-three million dollars.

Prior to 1934 the Board of Education did not insure against fire. Its first taste of wisdom of insurance came when Girls' High School mysteriously burned at night, while undergoing extensive repairs, August 18, 1934. The loss, the heaviest in years, was \$184,517.73. Next highest loss was the Lowell High School fire, in November, 1934, which totaled \$63,080.17 and occurred at night also while the building was being repaired.

### A.F.L. COUNCIL MEETING

The midwinter meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will open at Miami, Fla., on January 29, George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L., announced this week.

## A Practical Proposal

("American Federationist")

There has been much talk about the tragedy of the older worker, but from an Electrical Workers' Union comes a suggestion of something that can be done for these workers. The new contract recently signed by Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers provides that one worker over 55 years of age must be employed for every ten workers under that age. A joint committee, consisting of three representatives each for employers and workers, is to plan a pension program for electrical workers between 60 and 65 years of age.

If each industry would make such an arrangement with the appropriate union or unions we might avoid such ruthless scrapping of experienced workers as we have witnessed in late years. Raising the standard for employable age at the other end of the line would also contribute to the same end.

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